

THE MOUNTAINAIR INDEPENDENT

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HOW TO MAKE SCHOOL AN AUXILIARY OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

First. The Chapter School Committee should be appointed immediately by the Executive Committee of the Red Cross only after advice and consultation with educational authorities of its district. It will act as a sub-committee of the Chapter Executive Committee, responsible to it like other sub-committees. The members of the committee may be Chairman, Supervisor of Rural Schools, Treasurer, Secretary, and others who may be added to meet local needs. The City Superintendent and County Superintendent of Schools should be officers of this committee.

Second. The Chapter School Committee will confer with the school authorities and assist in every way possible in the organization of schools as Junior Red Cross Auxiliaries. The school is the unit of organization, and must have 100 per cent enrollment. In other words, the school enrolls as a whole and, the child is a member through the Auxiliary.

Third. The superintendent or principal of the school, as chairman of the proposed Junior Red Cross Auxiliary, will appoint his deputy to collect the 25 cents fee. He will give the sum collected to the Treasurer of the Chapter or his deputy, to deposit in a separate school fund. No money may be retained by the school or in the branches. All money raised in the name of the Red Cross must be turned over to the Chapter Treasurer or his deputy.

Fourth. In order that the requirements of membership dues shall not press upon any child who individually cannot raise the money, the Red Cross has adopted the plan of group membership, by which the school, not the child, raises the amount. The sum deposited in the school fund must be equal to 25 cents for every school pupil, and thereby enfranchises all the pupils of the school. The 25 cents fee entitles the child to a membership in the Red Cross such as the adult acquires by the payment of the dollar fee.

There has been successfully tried out in eastern schools what they call a "Sacrifice Box," which helps to raise the sum. The child drops into this box, which is placed on the teacher's desk, any pennies or nickels that he wishes to give—money that in the past he has spent for candy, chewing gum, movies, etc. According to this plan, there is no embarrassment to those who cannot afford to give. At the end of the week, the teacher writes upon the blackboard the amount of money to be used for unfortunate children in other lands.

Salvage is another means by which the children collect money. However, care should be taken that only those articles are collected which can be disposed of in the local market.

Entertainments and bazaars offer another lucrative field for money-raising. In fact, it is surprising to find how easily and quickly the membership fee for a school auxiliary may be collected.

Fifth. When the membership fee has been provided for, the principal of the school or his deputy will fill out the information blank and give it to the Chapter School Committee. The filled-in stub will be detached and filed in the Chapter, and the remainder of the form, after it is signed by the Chairman or Secretary of the Chapter, shall be sent to the Department of Junior Membership, Mountain Division, 14th and Welton Streets, Denver, Colorado.

Sixth. The above requirements having been fulfilled, the Chapter will issue to the school its certificate of membership and design for banner.

Seventh. Each child in the Junior Red Cross Auxiliary receives a pledge card and a Red Cross button.

Eighth. All buttons, literature, membership certificates and designs for banner are furnished schools through the local Chapter.

Ninth. For further information and details as to the organization of your school as a Junior Auxiliary, communicate with your Chapter School Committee.

Money can't take the place of brains but it'll make folks pretend to think you have them. The woman who hasn't any always thinks a display of diamonds on another woman shows mighty poor taste.

DUTCH LUNCH ENJOYED BY MEMBERS

A dozen faithful members and a few guests put one over on the majority of the Mountainair Commercial Club last Friday night. Instead of banqueting at one of the hotels, the entertainment committee—"Bill" V. Life Chairman—spread out a "Dutch" lunch in the Mountainair Produce Company's ware room. The "cats" consisted of rye bread, Swiss Cheese and ham sandwiches and near beer. Dr. Amble, president of the club, furnished the cork puller and another well known prohibitionist passed the ice bucket. Two trips were made to the ice box and one to the bread box.

Several lively toasts were listened to.

When called to order the club transacted routine business and paid bills that had been made by the various committees.

The matter of building crossing on the main streets was discussed. Members of the city council present were of the opinion that deep wooden culverts should be put in. The matter of using cinders on the main street and assessing the cost against the property was talked over, and if it is found that the city council has authority to make such an assessment, it may be done.

The secretary was instructed to write to the publishers of the Blue Book and ascertain the cost of an ad in the same.

The supper feature of the meeting was such a success that more than likely a similar dose will be prepared for the next meeting.

The next regular meeting will take place the third Friday of the month.

WILLIAM ANDERSON BALDWIN

William Anderson Baldwin was born near Monroe City, Knox County, Indiana, July 29, 1868 and died at Mountainair, September 6, 1919, aged 51 years, 1 month and 8 days. On October 15, 1891, he was united in marriage to Minerva A. Perkins, to which union twelve children were born, one of whom died in infancy. He came with his family to Mountainair several years ago, and took a homestead south of town.

He was taken ill last week with uremic poisoning, suffering only a few days, when death relieved him. The funeral services were conducted on Sunday afternoon by Rev. W. B. Phipps, pastor of the local Baptist Church, a large number of friends being in attendance. Interment was in the Mountainair Cemetery. Besides the wife and children, he leaves his father, mother, two brothers and three sisters, to mourn his loss.

CARD OF THANKS

We desire to express our sincere thanks to our numerous friends who assisted us during our recent trouble, in the death of husband and father. At such a time, words fail to express the gratitude we feel.

Mrs. Baldwin and children

CUTS TENDON OF HIS RIGHT LEG

While cutting corn yesterday morning, Giles Imboden had the misfortune to cut the tendon of the right leg, just above the heel. In some manner his foot got in front of the knife, and the team started, he hardly knows how it did happen. The attending surgeon drew the severed member together and took seven stitches to close the wound.

McINTOSH FARMER SHOOTS HIS SON

J. W. Wood, 52 years old, a rancher living 6 miles southwest of McIntosh, was taken into custody by the police here this morning, on a charge of having shot and fatally wounded his son, Edwin Booth Wood, 24 years old, at their home Sunday evening. Wood says he shot in self-defense when his son attacked him in a fit of rage and was choking him to death.

Dr. James H. Wiggins of Estancia was called to the ranch and attended the wounded man Sunday night. Yesterday morning he advised Wood to bring his son to Albuquerque, according to the story Wood told the police this morning. Wood says he called a neighbor, L. H. Spencer, and they started for Albuquerque yesterday morning about 11 o'clock and did not reach here until 7 o'clock last night. The wounded man was taken to the Presbyterian hospital where Dr. Rice attended him, but died in about an hour.

Wood this morning said that they traveled here yesterday in the rain the most of the way and the roads were very muddy and that several times they did not think they would be able to reach the city. Ordinarily the trip of 50 miles could be made in three hours.

His son, according to Wood, had been an epileptic since he was seven years old and has been subject to fits during which he would go into a rage and tear up anything that he could lay his hands on and also threaten the life of those around him.

When he arrived home from a trip to Estancia Sunday, Wood says he found his son had torn up and smashed a trunk in the home and several other articles of furniture. He says that he went into the house and found a drawer where he kept a revolver torn

open but he found the revolver in the room and put it in his pocket and went outside to a windmill. There he says his son came up and grabbing him by the neck pushed his back against the windmill and began to choke him. He says he managed to draw the revolver from his pocket and fired at his son, shooting him once through the chest.

He then carried the wounded youth in the house and called Dr. Wiggins. He says he took the revolver, which was a .38 caliber, into the cellar of the home and left it there.

Wood and his son lived alone on the ranch and there were no witnesses to the tragedy. He says he came to New Mexico about 18 months ago from Sweetwater, Texas, on advice of a doctor there that this climate might benefit the boy. He says the boy was for a time an inmate of the epileptic colony at Abilene, Texas, and that he had been subject to spells on which he attempted to destroy everything in sight for many years.

Wood did not seem to think that he needed to inform the authorities of the shooting and was attempting to have his son buried without making any report on the shooting.

The police, after they had taken him into custody, notified the sheriff, who requested them to hold the prisoner until it could be determined whether an inquest should be held here or at the scene of the shooting. It is probable that the coroner's jury will be summoned here.

District Attorney Hamilton of Las Cruces was advised of the killing and requested authorities here to deputize L. H. Spencer to take Wood to Estancia and turn him over to the sheriff there.

The district attorney said an investigation into the killing would be begun immediately.—Albuquerque Herald.

SPECIAL SESSION OF FEDERAL COURT TO BE HELD AT ALBUQUERQUE

Santa Fe, N. M., Sept. 8.—Federal Judge Colin Nebbett today announced that a special term of the federal court would sit at Albuquerque, beginning October 13. The grand jury is to sit at Santa Fe and the drawing of the panel for it, as well as for the petit jury at Albuquerque, will take place September 18. It is believed that profiteering data gathered by special agents of the department of justice will be submitted.

The district court for Dona Ana county was reversed and a new trial ordered by the state supreme court in the case of George A. Blake, appellee, versus Abo Copper Mining Co., appellants, involving possession of mining claims in the Abo district. The district court for Union county was affirmed in the case of E. D. Mace, appellant, versus George F. L. Bishop, appellee, involving lands acquired by tax deed by the appellant.

MISS ESTHER IS SIX YEARS OLD

Miss Esther Amble had a birthday on Wednesday of this week and invited a number of her little friends to her home to help her celebrate. Games and refreshments made the afternoon pass all too quickly. The guests left a number of remembrances of Miss Esther's 6th birthday.

Rev. S. Alonzo Bright, D. D., superintendent of the work of the Methodist Church, came in yesterday evening and conducted the fourth quarterly conference of the local church. The Doctor did not preach, but gave a short talk on some of the things he had seen at the Centenary Exposition at Columbus, Ohio, which was instructive as well as interesting. The New Mexico Annual Conference will meet in Albuquerque next Wednesday, continuing over Sunday, at which time the pastors will be assigned for the coming year.

COURT DECLINES TO ORDER REFERENDUM ON "DRY" AMENDMENT

Santa Fe, Sept. 6.—District Judge Reed Holloman today handed down a decision to the effect that the secretary of state need not submit to a referendum vote the question of ratifying the national prohibition amendment. Those demanding the referendum will appeal the case to the supreme court.

Early last summer a petition was filed with the secretary of state, carrying more than 3,000 signatures, asking that the question be submitted to a vote of the people in November, 1920. The attorney general ruled that the question was not one contemplated by the New Mexico constitution as subject to the referendum. The petitioners, through A. B. Renahan, then took the case into the district court, asking for a writ of mandamus to compel the secretary of state to submit the proposal.

SPLURGE FUNERALS

Andrew Carnegie was buried in a plain coffin, the only piece of silver on it was the plate, worth about \$1.50. A Kansas millionaire at his own request sleeps in a \$50 box.

And yet how many families spend more on "a grand funeral" than they ever spend for conveniences or home improvements that would have prolonged and made happier the lives of all. And how many poor widows have given their last dollar, or borrowed the money, that no one might say the husband and father did not have a "respectable funeral."

Nothing is so pitiful as an expensive funeral when everyone knows the surviving family needs every cent.

The human body when the soul has left it, is like an old and worn-out coat. Why bury it with so much pomp and ceremony?—Capner's Weekly.

INFANT LAID TO REST

Yesterday morning the body of the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Parton was laid to rest in the Mountainair Cemetery, a large number of sympathizing friends attending the services. The little one had been ill for some time, and in spite of the best of attention and care, the Death Angel called him away on Tuesday morning. Rev. T. V. Ludlow had charge of the services. Mr. and Mrs. Parton have the sympathy of the entire community in the loss of their little one.

THE ELECTION ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 16

All taxpayers should remember the election on Tuesday, September 16th, for they are the ones vitally interested in the outcome of the election, as to whether the amendments are approved or not. Just to say one has no interest in the matter is not sufficient, for in that case those interested in seeing the amendments win, will be on hand and the result will be that the taxpayer will have the bill to pay.

The first amendment, granting the right to vote to soldiers and sailors when necessarily absent from the state, is at least not harmful to the pocketbook. Whether the emergency through which we have recently passed will ever be repeated so there will be need of such an amendment to the constitution is problematic.

The second amendment to be submitted would, if it became a law, place the control of all the institutions of the state, educational and penal, in the custody of one board of commissioners, to be paid a salary, and who would give their whole time and attention to the matter. Assuredly a commission, whose business it is to care for the various institutions, and who are held responsible by the people for such care, could and no doubt would give better care and attention to the work than a greater number of business men, each acting on a board of control of one institution, who steals sufficient time from his private business to attend a committee meeting occasionally. The matter of expense has been brought up as objectionable. But the question has been asked and never answered, as to whether the salaries to be paid the members of the one committee would be as large as the expenses of the numerous members of the numerous boards now in existence. There has been something in the form of an objection arisen that some school teachers object to having the educational institutions and the penal institutions grouped together under one board. Where there would be any harm or even real objection in this, we do not see, for if a penal institution is not educational, it is a poor excuse as a penal institution.

The granting of the right to issue large amounts of bonds by the legislature without referring the same back to the voters, as would be the case should the third proposed amendment be adopted, would be establishing a precedent which in all probability would be used to increase the power of the legislature along such lines in the future. And that at a time when there is no real need for establishing any such precedent. The right to issue bonds is now in the hands of the voters, and there it should stay. When there is real need for a bond issue, the voters will easily and readily ratify such, but until such need is apparent, hold on to the purse strings. The average New Mexico legislature seems to pattern after Congress in making appropriations, not stopping to figure the future tax rate, leaving that little item to the taxpayer. Better leave well enough alone in this matter.

The Torrance County Singing Convention will meet with the New Home Singing Class the 4th Sunday in September. Everyone is invited to come and make this convention a success. H. C. Jones, President.

COUNTY SINGING CONVENTION

The Torrance County Singing Convention will meet with the New Home Singing Class the 4th Sunday in September. Everyone is invited to come and make this convention a success.

Mrs. Bluegrass: I don't see what she wanted to marry him for; he has a cork leg, a glass eye, a wig and false teeth. Mr. B: "Well, my dear, you know woman always did have a hankering after remnants."

6.3 CENTS POUND IS COST RAISING BEANS UNDER IRRIGATION

Santa Fe, Sept. 7.—The cost of raising a pound of beans is important to New Mexico bean raisers. The Luna county farm bureau has recently figured out that when the wholesale price of beans at the farm is down to six cents a pound, the bean farmer is losing money. It took the cost on five typical farms, a total of 121 acres in beans from which 76,712 pounds or 634 pounds per acre were produced. The total cost of production was \$4,810.37 or \$39.75 an acre or 6.3 cents per pound. All these beans, however, were produced under irrigation with pumping plants in 1918. It was found that those farms with the highest cost per acre, had the biggest yield and the lowest cost per pound. In other words, it pays to farm beans intensively. On one 23-acre patch, the cost per pound was cut down to 4.3 cents per pound; on a 25 acre patch which yielded 1,200 pounds per acre and which had the highest cost per acre, \$53.69, the average cost was four and a half cents per pound. On the other hand, on a 12-acre patch on which the cost was only \$31.40 per acre, the cost per pound ran up to 6.6 cents per pound. The highest cost on any plant was 6.9 cents per acre.

THE OLD-TIME HARVEST

We had only twenty acres of barley. It would have been considered quite a field of grain in the old days of my boy-hood back east. Those times the men watched the grain as it ripened, hung an eye on the deepening yellow of it as they gave the corn its last plowing—laying it by, they called that last cultivating. And on a day selected, two or three or maybe four of the neighbor men would come over in the early morning, bringing their cradles and rakes. Two would start in cradling the grain while two more would follow, raking and binding.

We boys had to pack the sheaves. I'll be darned if I can remember whether it was six or twelve in a group. But along in mid-afternoon two of the men would quit cutting and binding, and begin shocking the day's harvest. There is a music about cradling grain. The big, broad, curving blade is whetted to a keen edge, the long stone in the hand of the cradler from left to right, then swiftly, forcefully from right to left—and harvesting had begun. There was music in the cutting, too. No whirr of machinery, no coughing of an engine, no dust-rising tramp of horses is identified with my memory of harvest.

Just the sweet, clear, clean sound of the cradleblade through four feet wide of ripe grainstalks just the low bush of the cut grain falling even and true as it left the curved taper fingers of the old hand cradler, and the forward half-step and backward swing of the arms for succeeding strokes. The binding now is a lost art. But in those days the man who followed the cradle caught that even breadth of cut grain, rolled its accumulating bulk along, whacking the butts projected out of line, until he had enough for a sheaf.

Then he would stoop down, gather a wisp having fairly long straw, grasp it half a foot from the head with the left hand, divide the bunch into halves with his right, bring one part up and over and around—and bind up his sheaf as securely as a salesman will tie your bundle with twine. And then he would hurry on after the cradle. I have known cradlers go fast enough to keep two men binding after them. And I have known binders fast enough to boast of keeping up with a machine.

Along about ten o'clock in the forenoon some one always came out from the house with a jug of ginger beer. We did hear of harvest fields where lager beer was served. But my people were Presbyterians, and temperance ruled.

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